By Telegraph to the New-York Pribune, Destructive Fire at Utica-Fourieen ilorsee

Burned. Urica, Tuesday, Feb. 25. Marshes Livery Stable attached to the City

Hotel in this city was burned at 2 o'clock this

Borning. Fourteen horses were consumed; very

morning. Property saved. Origin of the fire unlike or no property saved. Origin of the fire un
like of the seatimated at about \$3,000, \$500 only

knows; loss estimated at about \$3,000, \$500 only

haved. Supposed to be the work of an incen
diary. Marabes' Livery Stable attached to

Opening of the River.

Opening of the River.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The steam palace Oregon came up to her dock this morning in gallant style at 53 minutes past this morning in gallant style at 53 minutes past the seed. No delay occasioned by the ice.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

Send Dispotal

The Oregon arrived here at seven o clock this morning. She encountered some floating ice near morning. She encountered some floating ice near poughkeepsie, but the heavy wind last night prove all the ice above that place ashore, giving drove all the ice above that place ashore, giving the a good channel to Albany. Weather bright and cold. Water high, but falling.

News from Washington. Important dispatches have been received at the Departments, from Brazil, through Midshipman Thomas H. Looker, who has just arrived. Heary Addison was yesterday reclected Mayor

Georgetown.
The following Consuls were confirmed by the

Senate:
Derid R. Diffenderfier of Penn. for Paso del Norte, Mexiporter Elisworth of Conn. for Quito, Ecuador; Henry
Oliver Elisworth of Rio Grande, Brazil; Edward A.
Sprins of Vi. for Paragusy, South America.
Caruse's Birthnight Ball went off in fine style
Caruse's Birthnight Ball went off in fine style last night, and was brilliantly attended.

Circuit Court ... TUESDAY, Feb. 25. Wm. S. Johnson vs. Julius H Roberts .-To recover damages for injury by Croten water at No. 20 Cortland at aircrafty referred to. Verdict for plaintiff, 476 65.

The publication of the U. S. laws has been taken from the New-Hampshire Statesman, Whig paper of the Free Soil stamp, and given to the Congregational Journal, an Old Hunker religious

> Flax and its Manufacture. HARTFORD, Conn. Saurday, Feb. 22.

To the Editor of The Tribune : I have read several articles copied from the English papers, and also your own remarks, upon the subject of spinning Flax by machinery.

It seems very desirable that some means of manufacturing Linens by machinery should be in. rented. But the articles above referred to, and your own remarks, if I am not mistaken, are based upon the idea of breaking up or shortening the staple of Flax, and combining it with Cotton, with the view of cheapening the cotton fabric, and perhaps of improving the quality, or rendering it more pleasant and desirable for the uses to which cotton fabrics are applied. But it is doubtful whether Flax can be grown and prepared for spinning at a price below the average price" of Cotton. Then it is proposed to break, or cut up the steple of the Flax and make it so short that it can be spin with cotton, and like cotton, and mixed with cotton, thus losing its identity as a linea fabric; by which process I cannot see that much, if anything, will be gained, either in the cheapmess or the desirableness of the fabric. It is said by one of the English writers that the durability of the fabric will not be promoted but weakened by the mixture, inasmuch as the linen is less pliable than the cotton, which causes the fabric to crack. And by this process of shortening the Flax staple and carding and spinning it with cotton, it has none of the properties of a pure linen fabric, but is a cotton fabric, without any improvement over pure cotton, unless it cheapens it

To produce a linen fabric, it is necessary to spin

the flax with the staple entire, from which a fine and especially a smooth thread, and a strong one, is produced, and from this we have a strong,

smooth glossy, pure linen fabric.

Now if maceinery can be invented to spin Flax without shortening the staple, it will indeed be a desideratum which would add immensely to the productive wealth of this country, and secure a productive wealth of this country, and secur-fortune to the inventor. If this can be done think a pure lifen fabric can be produced at abo

e price of a cotton fabric. By the process of shortening the staple of Flax and mixing it with another short staple, so smooth a thread cannot be made, as can be made from Flax, with the whole length of staple; the former will make a furry fabric, and one therefore perter a smooth, glossy fabric.

Mr. Greeley, I want a pure lines shirt to wear during the sweltering weather of next Summer; and I think both of us would greatly prefer it, especially at the price of cotton, to any other fabric. There can be no doubt, I think, that such an article would always command a higher price than cotton, or a mixture of flax and cotton. J. F.

'It is so grow at present.

The Rince of Atlantic Steamers.

To the Editors of The Tribune Your correspondents, Mr. Fitch and Practice, contradict the statement assumed by me that the Baltic is possessed of 2,200 horse power. I took it from the drawings published by Mr. Carrier, who assured me that he got his information at the office of Mr. Collins. The author of the article signed Practice, accuses both Englishmen of underrating cunningly the power of their engines, and Americans of overrating foolishly, (it is his word,) the power of theirs. It such be the case, I am sorresponsible for it; but I think his accusation is wrong, at least in the second part. Possibly the power of the Cunarders is underrated, but I am of opinion that the engines of the Collins line are nearly of the effective power attributed to them by the draughts. My contradictors only prove that such is not their nominal power. I admit that But the nominal power is such an arbitrary thing, so much at variance with fact, so calculated to deceive and mislead buyers and engineers, that it is not worthy being mentioned. The nominal power is determined according to the generally laise suggestion that the mean presaure upon the piston is seven pounds per square inch: Mr. Practice, however, avows that in the engines of the Collins steamers the pressure has been less than sixteen pounds, which hints that it is usually more; and thus it must be, or the Collins steamers would not have the really great rate of speed they have. The effective and real unit of horse power of steam engines, both in Engled and in America, and on the European England and in America, and on the European continent, is 33,000 English pounds raised one English foothigh per minute, and the number of horse power does not merely depend on the di-mensions of the cylinder, but also on the mean pressure and the number of strokes in a given time. These two elements may be and com-monly are, very different for engines of equal cyl-inders.

At any rate, the main object of my letter pub-lished by you on the 4th instant, does not depend from the incidental question raised by my oppoments. My principal object was to demonstrate employed power in atcamers, the greater is the surface of the floats: and that the Cullins steamers would increase their speed and more certainly bent the English line of steamers, by increasing the surface of their puddles. This remains true, whether the data published with reference to Their engines, or the engines of any other steamer, are correct or not.

am mistaken, my opponents did not prove; but should my respectful suggestion be based on error, would it be a reason for them to Consider and treat me, as they do, as a man Prompted by unkindly feelings toward the Ameri-can steamers? I hope esheld and impartial read ers will judge the contrary. The misfortunes of my country led me here, and there can be nothing so deeply mortifying for me, nothing so unjust, as to have it supposed that I lack a profound respect and sympathy for the noble and free land which affords me hospitality, for the native coun-FILOPASTI.

THE EIGHTH ARREST ON A CHARGE OF AIDING afternoon last, Lewis Hayden, a colored man, was arrested at his clothing shop in Cambridge at. Boston, and taken before o S. Commissioner Hullett at the U.S. Marshal's office. Here a complaint was read to him, charging him with aiding in the reacue of Shadrach, on Saturday, Feb. 15. He plead not guilty, and built was required in \$3,000 r his appearance for examination on Seturday James N. Buttum, of Lynn, became his ball and he was set at liberty. The Buston

"Haydee is the furfilive who escaped from Kentucky by the aid of Fair ank and Delia Webster. His friends afterward raised \$700, the price asked for him, and he is now free. He presided at one of the first colored meedings after the passage of the Fugitive Isaa. It is said tout he is the colored man who tapped Sandranton the shoulder in the court room, and said "We will stand by you to the death." Also, that he has bored bin in his house in southeses and procured the cab is which he was finelly driven away. He named Thomas Russe as his counse!"

FROM WASHINGTON. Prospects of Further Agitation. Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb 24. It seems to be more than probable now that there will be no extra session. The House apnears determined to pass the Appropriation Bills in time, but nothing else. There would be time for some other important matters, but the disposition evidently is, so far as I can learn, to fill up the whole time with these bills. The Senate can pass the Appropriation Bills in less time than the House, and there the disposition to fill up time until nothing but the appropriations can be carried seems also to exist. This state of affairs renders nugatory a great proportion of the labor of both Houses during the Session, the House having been engaged upon one class of measures and the Senate upon another, and each failing of receiving any attention in its concurrent branch

Thus the Cheap Postage bill. The River and Harbor bill. The French Spolistion bill. The bill for establishing Land Titles in California. The Tariff Amendment bill-Mr. HUNTER'S. Miss Dix's bill granting lands for the establishment of Insane Hospitals; various bills granting Lands for Railways and other purposes. Bill regulating fees, and numerous other bills and joint resolutions all go by the board. The time spent in their discussion and passage in a single House is lost, and when the Session is over, the sum total of measures passed exclusive of those appropriating and distributing money will present but a beggar

ly account. Beside these failures there are various matters of great public importance which have not beacted upon at all. The relief of the owners of our ocean line of Steamers to Liverpool is not

among the least of these.

The excitement of the last three days with reference to the Boston affair appears to have subsided. Whether the Marshal will be dismissed or not has not as yet transpired; the better opinion is, however, that he will be retained and that the Deputy only will suffer. The Marshal ap pears to have some friends in this city that Mr.

The Senate, as will be seen, is still agitated, and there is some expectation that the report of

the Judiciary Committee on the President's Message may produce a stormy debate.

There are two large balls this evening, in commemoration of the Birthday of Washington. This anniversary has passed off quite quietly here, and will thus be wound up very appropriately by a reunion of citizens and strangers in a quiet and pleasant way at the close of the session.

Miss Dix is looking quite ill and care worn and

disappointed at the sad prospects of the failure of her philanthropic and noble endeavors. WOUTER VON TWILLER.

Mr. Clay on the Boston Rlot.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 22. The late riot at Boston continues to be a sub ject of deep interest, and is magnified into an importance wholly unworthy of it. Let us look at the facts: There has been a mob in Boston, a very unusual occurrence most certainly-a mob in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore or Richmond would not create the same surprise, although of just as much importance. In Boston it was an impulsive and successful resistance of the law; in other places, more than once, it has been a pre mesitated and organized combination to disturb the peace and set law at defiance. In either case it is a matter to be regretted—but the impolitic and unwise advisers of the President are determined to make the Boston mob of sufficient im mined to make the Boston mob of sufficient importance to occupy a niche in the historical annals of the country. They are surely welcome to all the honor it will add to their illustrious names; and if the consequences were to remain with themselves, I am the last person in the world to interfere with their pleasure. They have a perfect right to seek, by all lawful means, any kind of notoriety that may lawful means, any kind of notoriety that maplease themselves; but they have no right to in flict a wrong upon the country, which their wis-dom cannot remedy. And yesterday, in the Senate, I listened with mingled pain and indignation to the remarks of Mr. CLAY during the debate which arose upon the President's message. He denunced "the people of Boston" in a sucering satirical manner, unworthy himself, and unjust to whom he was animadverting are a people who have ever delighted to do Mr. Cray honor, and are as honorable, loyal and true as himself; buthe made no distinction between the people and the mob, which he characterize 'horde of lawless creatures," ready for blood shed, rapine and murder." Nay, he said it was the people who incited these 'creatures' to their acts of violence and lawlessness. I need not reacts of violence and lawlessness. I need not re-peat what the people of Boston are, always have been, and will continue to be, in spite of the un-grateful, unjust and untrue assertions of the dis-tinguished Senator from Kentucky. And if the mob was composed of a set of lawless creatures, gentleman has pursued, is to ele level with his own importance. should regard the course which he recommends, as unwise and impolitic as to send an army of paper ordinance against a herd of Buffaloes.

The Micaraguan Minister.

On Saturday last, Senor Don José de Marcoleta was presented to the President by the Secretary of State, and delivered his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Nicaragua to this Government. Mr. Marcoleta made the following remarks upon

Mr PRESIDENT: I have the honor of placing in the hands of your Excellency the credentials accrediting one as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pienjotenulary of the Republic of Nicaragua sear the Government of the United Sistes of America. Having been directed by my Government to express the strongest sentiments of friendship and good will for the Government of the United Sistes of the North and for its illustrious chief, I consider myself fortunate, Mr President, in having had the honor of being selected to be the fattiful interpreter of those sentiments—The Republic of Nicaragua is fully persuaded that these sentiments are reciprocated, and that they will over continue to be, in all cases, and under all circums ances, between the two countries—She desires to live in peace and harmony with all rations, in order to facilitate the interchange and development of friendly offices; but, shows all, she is anxious to draw those relations as close as possible with the Government of the American Union.

May I also be permitted, Mr. President to express to your excellency, and to the country over which you preside, the most sincere thanks, together with the liveliest sense of gratitude for the evidences of generous friendship which the Government of the Republic has been piessed to give to Nicaragua, for which every citizen preserves, and will ever continue to cheriah in his heart, the strongest and most sympathetic gratitude.

To which the President made the following Mr PRESIDENT: I have the honor of placing in the hands

mpathetic gratitude, which the President made the following

To which the President in a reply:

reply:

Mr. Minister: We are very happy to receive you as
the representative of the Government of Nicaragua. You
have been expected for some time, and latterly with some
lumpatione, and we have signified to your Government our
regret that any causes should have occurred to delay you
interests are appringing up as the present moment is central America of a new and high character, which connect
that country as well as other commercial Sames, and which
will beceasedly render the commercial Sames and which
tween Nicaragua and the United States more important
than it has hereotober been. The Government and the
people of this country deale to pe petusts peace and good
will between the two Republics, and I doubt not has the
relations between them may be conducted in such a manner will between the two Republics, and I downt not not the relations between them may be conducted in such a manner as to accomplish these objects, and at the same time observable bully advance the interests of the two countries.

[Washington Republic.]

> The Races of Men. Boston, Tacaday, Feb. 10.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

Having recently traveled in the railroad cars run ning between New York and Boston, with an intelligent and humane master of a ship, who had just returned to his native shores after a voyage round the world-going out by the way of Cape Horn. California and thence to China, returning by the way of the Cape of Good Hope to New-York-I was induced to ask him how the d fferent races of men he had met with compared, sud west the Copper colored and Black races thought of the White man of America and Europe. He replied that the most shandoned characters were the low and cubased white men whom he saw in San Pennelses; that while they could get money by gambling and thieving life was safe, but no longer. He stated that he did not believe one-

third of the robberies and murders committed in

California were known abroad He said that the Yellow and Black man, the Chinese, the Malays, and the Africanslooked upon the White men generally as their superiors, often admir ng their complexion, dress and figures, as well as the vessel and its equipments, all of which induced the more reflecting to think that nothing was impossible with the American or European. Some of the rulers, however, were fearful and jealous, owing to this admitted superiority. One act was mentioned in regard to the domestic But falces, which are worked in some parts of Asia, like the Ox of America—that they were docide while surrounded by natives, but as soon as they saw a white man they became fierce and were disposed to attack and kill him. This brute and the tyrant alone seeming unfriendly and opposed

to companionable.

He said be could easily perceive the happy influence the white man might possess over the minds of the ignorant natives of other countries, if their conduct were humane and uniformly honest,—which kind of conduct toward our fellow men is the best the world over; thereby elevating the low and humble, who require to be brought forward in the scale of human beings by persuasive and gentle means.

The recent explorations of Africa go to show that as you advance into the centre of the above continent, the Negro race improve in figure and intellect; but that the White man is feared as their natural enemy; owing no doubt, to the crafty Turks who are scattered over Africa, and the more wicked Slave-dealers who infest the coast of the

wicked Slave-dealers who intest the coast of the above almost unknown region.

As a fierce struggle is now going on between a spirit of Freedom and that of Tyrany,—owing to the selfish and wicked portion of the American community wishing to continue the tyranny of their forefathers, it behoves every well wisher of the human family to exert himself by example and moral influence, at this time, to carry out the principles of the Declaration of Independence, that "altimen are created free and equal," regard-less of caste or color, so far at least as their liberty

New Hampshire-Political Aspects.

Concono, Thursday, Feb. 20. My DEAR TRIBUNE: The magnified shadow of a shade, the Hunker State Convention, cast its image across "the Capital" yesterday, and came faithfully up to the orders of the shade, (the State Committee) by decreeing the decapitation of another John the Baptist. It was a so lemn, though not a particularly imposing show; and the political Herod, at whose command the work has thus far been accomplished, had evidently less compunctions of conscience, than had the renowned Herod of olden time. His oath to the dark beauty of the South, who has so won his affections with her winning and bewitching glances, coupled with certain significant gestures pointing toward the vice Presidency, is fulfilled with cheerfulness and alacrity." But, happily for the victim, the people are charged with the ultimate disposal of the matter; and instead of presenting the charger with the head of John thereon, it will, more likely, contain the bruised head of old Hunkerism.

After a tedious work of drumming, drilling, and spurring up the wavering and weak, the Clique got together about two thirds of a full Convention -which was addressed by Gen. Pierce, who was

not a member It was voted to behead Mr. Atwood, upon which Mr. Dissmoor was re-nominated by a vote of 202. to 3 for Atwood. Mr. Atwood's friends purposely abstained from any party in the show, denying the right of Ciiqueism to re-constitute a de body, that had long ago done its specific work They contend that there can be no proper through Convention in this matter, as it is based wholly upon a new issue, without a fresh expres sion from the people, through a new Convention, elected with especial reference to the new issue.

Those unacquainted with the influences an various springs operated to discard Mr. A., and make this new nomination, are, very likely, sup posing our people are harnessing themselves anew the car of Hunkerism, to tug and pull there to the car of Hunkerism, to tug and pull there lustily as ever, under the ready whip of Cliqueism; but, let me say to you, they will soon be undeceived. The work it so long shrunk from and dreaded, being now accomplished and the way thus fairly opened, you will soon see such a "moving of the waters" in a counter direction, will set these matters forth in their true

The political Samson of New Hampshire, having, under the morphetic influence of "colored beverages," dreamed dreams of eazzling riches and splendid power and place, accruing from worship and service to the black beast of the South, will, ere it awakes to a realization of its visions, find itself shorn of its locks, and power-

Meetings will be everywhere held; and, although the "old stagers," who have surfeited and fattened upon spoils, till they are apoplectic with conservatism and plunder, are now arrayed against the spirit of the young Demogracy, atill the truth will be outspoken. The hearts of the young men will throb, and their voices will ring out for the cause of Truth and Freedom. The time and the occasion will inspire and animate the free men that will now rally to the rescue, and the old dramatisers of eloquence will be met with the spontaneous eloquence of Truthinspired souls, who have not hitherto made those cheap exhib tions of themselves, in the name of Liberty and Patrictism, which have so readily purchased place and power for those who now attempt to make and power for those who now them sacrifice the most cherished thoughts of their life, and bow their heads in the service of

despotism and oppression.

In the course of another week our press will convey to you intelligence of rapid and energetic movements in every direction, Mr. Atwood, it is said, is about to take the stump, intending to reveal his experience with the clique, and to de-fend himself against the vile attempts to destroy him. His friends are also moving for a mass State Convention to be held at Manchester, which will doubtless be a spirited manifestation. The calls, circulating in some of the strongest towns of Hillboro' County, will, it is believed, embrace the prime strength of the Democratic Party, and when they appear, will make Hunkerdom tremble.

not know that you will sympathize in these movements, only as they tend to destroy a domineering faction that has held almost undisputed sway over the minds of the people. Yes, the time must shortly come when there will be only two great parties, which shall swallow up all others; one the Party of Freedom, whose aim shall be to abolish chattel and wages Slavery shall be to abolish chattel and wages Stavery through thoroughly pacific principles; the other the Party of Slavery, of reaction, suppression and antagonism—of immobility—the representation of every shade of despotic principle. No power on earth can prevent the natural organization of the elements that are now breaking up old party lines into two distinct parties of such characters; and everything promising strength to the Hight must necessarily be greeted with warm sympa-

thy by every liberal mind.

The friends of Mr. Sawyer are encouraged to exert their best strength by the distressed condi-tion of the "old liners;" and you may expecthem to give their candidates a round vote. All of the prominent nominations are true Whigmen of conscience and principle—who from no consideration can be committed to the support

of slavery and oppression.

Let your readers look in this direction to with ness a few weeks of warm and interesting work;

and they will not be disappointed.

By information just derived, I am able to inform By information just derived, I am able to inform you of the schism in the ranks of "the Unterrided" in Senatorial District No. 12, which promises seri-ous consequences to Mr. Rix, the present nomi-nee. A call for a new nominating Convention, to meet at Whitefield on Monday next, is signed by a large portion of the Democrats of some of the largest towns in the County, and I am assured that the facility is no attention against Rix and the that the feeling is so strong against Rix and the manner in which his nomination was effect. that he will certainly be defeated, and very proba-bly his competitor, to be nominated, elected Thus do "coming events cast their shadows be fore" and promise to stir up the elements in the nicest manner possible.

A WOLVEBINE SKINNED - We saw yesterday at the store of John Watson, Esq., the sain of regular native wolverine. The race is nearly ex-tinct—the eldest for traders here had never before seen one. The skin is three feet and a half loor from tip to tip. The live animal must have been an ugly customer. Mr. Watson should stuff the hide and send it to Barnum [Detroit Free Press, Feb. 18.

ENGLAND.

Religious Movement-The Angle Catholics or Purcyites. London Correspondence of The Tribune.

London, Thursday, Feb. 6, 1851.

Marie Greeley & McElrath GENTLEMES -Since my last letter, several im portant facts have occurred in the religious move ment, which I have undertaken to discuss. Par liament has assembled. The Queen's Speech has given the assurance that religious liberty will sustain no damage. The bill which the Minister is to propose will be presented this evening and no one doubts that its provisions will be in entire accordance with the spirit of the Queen's Speech. As the Legislative measure in contemplation will not arrest the movement of opinion in the different forms which I have indicated, I will not de lay on that point, except to furnish you with the details, if I can succeed in learning them before I dispatch my letter. The two other facts are the publication of Dr.

Pusey's defense in a letter written to the Bishop of London, and the publication of a letter of ad vice to his parishioners, by Rev. Mr. Bennett, the founder, and now the minister deposed of the Church of St. Barnabas, having obtained a certain celebrity by what has taken place since the commencement of the religious agitation.

The first of these documents is a remarkable production, stating the questions at issue with great clearness. It indicates the characteristic points of the Anglican Catholics, both as regards doctrine and worship; it marks the limits which separate them; it states, but does not itself draw the lines which may one day lead to the reconstruction of a truly Catholic Unity. This is to be prayed for, not to be planned, according to Dr. Pusey. Providence has its methods, which no one can understand in the prevailing disorder of human affairs. Dr Pusev's letter is the best reply that can be made to the question started at the close of my last letter, namely, Have the efforts of that portion of the Anglican Church which has sought, as far as possible, to maintain in its own bosom, all the elements of apostolic tradition, to preserve intact the deposit of faith and of the de cisions of councils at the same time with the ecclesiastical regulations,-had the effect of drawing toward the hierarchy of the Roman Church or of turning from it, by giving to the heart and mind in its own bosom, all the satisfaction, or I should rather say, the spiritual nutriment capable of arresting the disposition to return to that of all the religious doctrines which best responds to the different wants of the soul?

I am convinced, for myself, that the movement which is now going on in the University of Oxy ford, and which has justly taken the name of Dr. Pusey, is at bottom essentially English, which, in the nineteenth century, is better than to be Italian, in spite of all the honorable reclamations of Gioberti in favor of "the Primate of Italy,"reclamations that are very just as to the past, but

which do not apply to the present

The Catholic development, or rather the Catholic restoration, in the very terms of the Prayer-Book of the Anglican Church, implies acc a pure and simple return to the Papacy and to the Dr. Pusey justly says in his de fense that he knows the cause for this return; that he has no connection whatever with it; that he has endeavored to retard the movement, not to accelerate it. These causes I believe I am also acquainted with, at least generally, if not in detail, and I shall attempt to explain them in letter especially devoted to the Roman Church.

It is the danger of certain positions, but also their strength, that they produce on excitable minds, disposed to illusions, and accessible to certain temptations of precocious fame, an effect entirely contrary to that produced on calmer persons, and more inclined by nature to accommodate themselves to the present, making such improvements as they can, than to run the risk of innova-

The real intention of the Anglican Catholics is to remain faithful to their national tradition, to preserve the Constitution of the Church in England, and in order to do this, to introduce certain reforms which the new state of English legislation has rendered necessary. The Constitution of the Privy Council, for example, is no longer the political and judicial incapacities which belonged to the profession of a dissenting The State religion is now scarcely any faith. thing but a fiction, except the ecclesiastical property, tithes, &c. and the presence of the Bishops in the House of Lords. It is evident tical jurisdictions can no longer remain the sa-

The English Catholics accordingly demand a Superior Court of Appeal for decision in matters petrine, the reestablishment of the ecclesias tical legislature, and a guarantee in regard to the

high functions of the Church.

The experience of the notorious straggle between the Bishop of Exeter and Mr. Gorham, more than justifies the demand. The Anglo Catholics say that the Church of England cannot be otherwise, a dissolution is inevitable, forming two ns, one turning to the right and going back to osing itself in the indefinite varieties of Protes-

With the revival of faith, and under the im With the revival of faith, and under the impulse of the new teaching, which restores all their significance to the ceremonies of the Church, and gives to the Prayer Book the life of which it had been deprived by the pretended philosophical dissection, are combined a far more strict observance of all the practices of worship, a frequency of communion, a regularity of offices, a restoration of portions of the Liturgy which had falleninto neglect and a more thorough distinline. into neglect, and a more thorough discipline. New churches have been built in great numbers, as well as schools, by private subscription, by the zeal of the faithful.

The sight of these new forms has suggested the opinion, even among acute and intelligent men, that there was nothing in the Puseyite movement but a sort of new esthetic religious development, or a restoration of the old asthetic observances, and that their form expressed no reality in morals or doctrine. This is a grave error, which cannot but surprise us when we go to the bottom of the

Faithful observers of the practices and ceremo monies of their Church, the Anglican Catholics have a precise and determinate system of doctrines, growing out of the Apostolic traditions and the work of councils, in regard to Baptism, to Communion, to confession and penitence, to the power of absolution given to the Church and its inisters, to the character of the sacraments, the ninisters, to the character of the sacraments, the
efficacy of ordination and the like. It is impossible to give further details in a correspondence on
such a complicated subject. But it is important
to dissipate prejudices and induce serious minds
to study on the subject. There is no better document for this purpose than the letter of Dr. Pusey
to the Bishop of London.
The farewell letter of the ex-minister of Knights-

bridge and of St. Barnabas, to his parishioners, is adapted to throw great light on the agitation which exists in the bosom of Protestantism. Mr. Bennet acknowledges that Protestantism has only a negative and transitory value; that certain reforms which had become necessary, certain advances produced by the development of germs quickened into life by the Catholic preaching, on casioned a salutary revolution in the Ch which, so far from destroying the work of the Apostics, of the fathers, and of the councils, that is to say, the Catholic Coumsnical Church, ought to lead to a reconstruction of unitytim himself of the clamor raised by the imprudent letter of Lord John Russell, Mr. Bennett declares that a terrible, if not mortal blow has been given to the Church of England, both by the Graham rilair, and by the declaration of war made by the Prime Minister against that portion of the Anglican clergy, which is the most faithful, the most devoted, the best disciplined, and the most astive in the discharge of every daty. "Our Church is a run," says Mr. Requett, "but let us remain attached to the ruin." He waits patiently, he suffers one of the greatest acts of injustice which can be inflicted on a man. The Church, the school, a rue model association of the different elements of the spiritual life, every thing that he had esof the spiritual life, every thing that he had es tablished by his own hours, and by the sabarip tions collected through his zeal, has been taken from him at a blow. He is not only disposessed of a cure that had long been established, and of a church which he found ready built, in which he

had peaceably succeeded to a function before filled house, and this because in an excess of seal and devotion he has consented to yield, upon the first demand, a charge which it he had been willing to

dispute, could not have been taken from him easily.

A work of great interest has just been published containing the sermons preached at St. Barnabas during the octave which was celebrated for the consecration of the Church. Among these sermons is one, of which I was struck with the title. "Socialism of the Early Church," by Rev. Mr Kennaway. The first part of this Sermon, it may be said, admirably unfolded everything which is wanting to Socialism, that is to say, to the new political economy founded on the principle of co-operation, while the second part shows every thing which is wanting, not to Christianity but to the development which Christianity has yet to receive, and which the Church of the Apostles, the Fathers, and of the Councils still bears in its bosom. What is wanting to Socialism, and what the Christian faith alone can give, is that power of the Christian faith alone can give, is that power of making, if I may so express it, a solid body, a fire proof body, with souls united in the same communion, and moved by the same spiritual principle. What is wanting to Christianty is the power of multiplying bread not only by charity, but by the surplus of production and the reduction of expenses which must proceed from cooperation, Christianity and Socialism will serve each other, and require a marinal development in that mystic and receive a mutual development in that mystiunion of which the only source is in the spiritual life which emanated from Christ, and which is transmitted from generation to generation by his
Holy Church.
Yours faithfully,
JULES LECHEVALIER. Holy Church.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

Telegraphic and Letter-Mail Communication with the Pacific-Including the Protection of Emigrants, and the Formation of Settlements along the Route. MEMORIAL

1. The extraordinary events connected with the sudden colonization of California having quickened the public mind respecting the plan previously published by the undersigned for extending the Telegraph to the Pacific coast, the attention of the Federal Government is now respectfully invited toward the propositions in the Memorial which a Senator from Illinois (the Chairman of the Committee on Territories) pre-sented on his behalf at a former session.

2. The general character of the lines (nearly six thousand miles) of Telegraph already constructed, under the arrangements of the under signed in the First Division of the "Atlantic d Pacific Telegraph Range," EASTWARD of the Mississippi-lines constructed amid difficulties probably unparalleled in the history of any similar enterprise—may indicate to Congress whether the undersigned would now propose any imprac-ticable plan for completing the comparatively short section of two thousand miles between Missouri and California.

3 The fact that the undersigned solicits NEI

THER MONEY NOR FAVOR from the Federal Gov-ernment, may at least free this Memorial from some of the difficulties usually connected with in-dividual applications for governmental attention— The undersigned asks norming from that Gov-ernment which should not be shared in common with all citizens whose business requires PRO-TECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY ACROSS THE PUBLIC DOMAIN. Having been sustained by PUBLIC CONFIDENCE, from the commencement of Telegraphing in America down to the present period, he prefers to continue that reliance upon him fellow citizens, individually—being well assured of adequate auport in this enterprise from energetic capitalists and business men—rather has solicit from Government any assistance which may not be commonly enjoyed by all persons who embark their lives and property in Telegraphing or other enterprizes through the Public Flomain between Missouri and Cainfornia.

4. Annexed is a brief statement of the proposition respectfully submitted now, as as a former session of Congress—a proposition which has met considerable public favor wherever it is understood, as shown by the newspapers of Missouri and other States, as well by the Report of the General Committee of the St. Lonta National States. Telegraphing in America down to the present

properties a proposition which has met considerable public favor wherever it is understood, as shown by the newspapers of Missouri and other States, as well by the Report of the General Committee of the St. Louis National Takes graph and Railroad Convention, (as shown in the pamphiet, wherein that Committee expressly declare their hearty approval of the course proposed by the undersigned for extending the Telegraph to the Pacific.) The proposition is substantially to the following effect: That Congress shall pass a law providing that, instead of establishing forts with hundreds of men at long intervals apart, the troops designed for protecting the route shall be distributed in a manner better calculated to promote that and other important objects—namely, by s'attoring parties of twenty DEAGOONS ATSTOCKADES TWENTY MILES APART: And providing, also, that two or three solders shall ride daily each way from each stockade, so as to transport a Darty Express LETTER-Mail. Alexans the Confinence of the same time protecting and comforting the emigranta and settlers; and thus incrinistrally formisming all the protection which the Understocked invoices as a preliminary for completing the cusparatively short link of Telegraph between Missouri and California—short, comparatively, as cusparate dividing the interpretation of the graph of the properties in the First Division.

of Telegraph between Missouri and Colfornia—short, comparatively, as contrast of with the 3-7,000 miles of Telegraph constructed in der his arrangements in the First Division of the Atlantic sac Pacific Telegraph.

5. The public intelligence, when fully directed to those subjects, will readily perceive the intantaseous and immense influence which such a simple and economical Telegraph and Latter Mail. System across the American Contrast would effect in Revoluties ining the Correspondence of the World, as well as in promoting the perpetuity of the Union, and in advancing the settlement and security of was regions which cannot be settled without

EXTER MAILS BETWEEN FORT LEAVENWOATH AND SAN FLANCISCO, In distance of about twenty-three hundred miles, but it diseases of about twenty-three hundred miles, but it diseases qual speed and sertainty as the stomer mosts between New-York and Leaven-acceptance with meaning between New-York and Leaven-acceptance with meaning speed and regularity than the winter mails between New-York and fort Leavenworth-incidentally rendering this time once of this east and quicklest Mail. Living in the would, (and also the most economical, by causily the mounted soldiery to transport Leaven-Mail. Living in the mounted soldiery to transport Leaven-Mail. Living in the mounted soldiery to transport Leaven-Mails without extra exhibited, while securing amplest supeavision of the Telling and PROTECTING AND EXCOURAGING TANY-TELING AND THE SUBSTITUTE OF THE SUBSTITUTE OF THE SUBSTITUTE OF THE SUBSTITUTE OF THE MINISTER CULTIVATION OF LANDS AROUND THE SUCKESS COURT FROM THE SUBSTITUTE OF THE MENTAL THE M

at present with the tareing the Pacific.

7 White either one of the foregoing considerations are seemingly sufficiently important to justify prompt action on the part of the Government, the novement would also be useful as tratitionary to the struggment attacked schemes which are now justify exciting attention among

seemingly sunctional proposalt to planty prompt action of the Government, the novement would also be useful as FERLIMINARY TO THE STUPENDOUS RAILROAD SCHEMES which are now justly exciting attention among the American people.

2. This project did not originate in the excitement; connected with the modern Eldovado. It was first submitted to, and approved by, the Western Press and People, when the understiped first brought the Telegraph Lines to the Missispipt, in the winter of 1847-2, as shown by the publications of that period. Before California was ceded by Mexico-before the golden attractions of that region were known—this policy seemed sufficiently important to command attention and approbation in the Western States, and wherever else the subject was examined. The language of the St. Louis and other journals shows that the value of the enterprise was coolly calculated by gentlemen familiar with the emigration and with the country between the organized States and the Pacific coast, and with the vast commerce of that occan, which might seemingly be brought "within halling distance," through the insurmentality of the Telegraph. And, if the objects were satisfactory to inquiring minds, in the THEN CONDITION. In now wastly more important in view of the revolution suddenly effected in the relations between the Adantic and Pacific coasts—in view of the recent acquisitions of territory—the rapid dovelopment of population and wealth, and the extension of governmental institutions along the shores of the Fachin, superadded to the increased extent of American and foreign commerce affect on that occan—the importance of which considerations is sufficiently indicated by the extraordinary project low before Congress for instantineously recognizing State Soversing States and the Missasing from the Congress of the states may judge of the state of the energiage that the sound as affected by the undersigned on the subjects to which the energiage that the remains of the state into the Gulf of Mexico—missing a total of nearly six

the Funite may understand the precise mixing of the plant preprised by the undersigned for composing the Thing preprised by the undersigned for composing the Thing graphic connection across the American Canalanan, which has not with much favor from various quarters—for the further purpose of suswering many inquiries addressed to further purpose of suswering many inquiries afdressed to him from various sections—and for the purpose, also, of an along those who are interested in the subject (see who is now without came indeed in the subject (see who is now without came indeed in the subject (see who is now without came indeed in the subject of promotion by Congress of sume efficient "Plan For Proportion Tring Particle—including the Particular April 18 Particular Along the Route Tring possible of Particular Along the Route Tring possible of the world proceeds for these whiteh employed more as the be readered more few than the burden are not as they be readered more few than the production of the Route Tring and the results for the weifare of Marked.

Se Levis April 29, 1859. CITY ITEMS.

FALSE PRETENSES -A novel method of making a raise was developed at one of our fashionable dry goods establishments in Broadway on Thursday afternoon. A lady, neatly and genteelly dressed, entered the store and quietly took a sent in front of a rich display of silks. Instantly the gentlemanly proprietor was before her, smiling blandly, and all attention to wait upon his fair customer. But the lady was not anxious to pur chase. She had not left home with that intent but her attention had been attracted by the rich and rare fabrics so temptingly displayed by the enterprising merchants. She would just turn over some of the goods before her, and perhaps fix her mind upon some particular pattern. After much pleasant chatting, and some considerable tossing over of the contents of the counter, one piece happened to touch her fancy, and her obliging caterer was but too happy to measure off the required number of yards She really did not need them, but those handkerchiefs were so exquisitely embroidered that she wou'd take three or four of them, just to present to some of her friends. Of course four were at once laid out, and a few small things, fancy, of course, just to please the children, was the utmost limit to which the lady could be persuaded to extend her purchases .-With a winning smile, she desired that the bill, some \$70, might be sent to her husband-naming a responsible down town merchant as that happy individual-and to save trouble, she would just take the purchases home with her in her carriage. Her request was of course complied with, the goods safely deposited, and the lady politely attended to the waiting vehicle, which, as it wound up Broadway, was followed by the admiring gaze of the enchanted shopman. The carrisge passed away, and the storeman turned to comply with the final request of his liberal patron. The bill was duly made out, and by a trusty clerk forwarded to the store of the gentleman whose name had been given. Here, however, a new light broke in. The gentleman declined in toto to oblige the clerk with his check. He had no wife, and if he had he would not encourage her in such extravagance as was exhibited by the bill that lay before him. Slowly the clerk gathered up the rejected bill, and wended his way up town to the deak of his employer, to whom he told the story of his mission. It needed on his part but a moment's reflection to convince him that he and his goods had alike been "sold"-and "sadder and wiser" he turned over the ledger, and under the head of "Profit and Loss," the next morning there appeared the following brief entry-" Dr. to Merchandise \$70."

YEAS AND NAYS IN THE HOUSE.

The Fortification.

Washington, Monday, Feb. 24 .- On the motion to reconsider the vote by which the Fortification bill was laid on the table; lost by the following

vote:

Yeas-Messrs. Anderson, Andrews, Ashmin. Baylyse-meit, Bowle. Breck, Briggs, Brooks, Bullard, Burrows, Butler, Cadwell, Campbell, Casey, Chandler, Clarke, Colectorge, Corewin, Crowell, Danner, Dixon, Duncan, Edob A. Evans, N. Evans, Freedey, Gentry, Cilin re, Goodenow, Geat, Gould, Orlinell, Hallowsy, Hammond, Hampton, Hay, Haymond, Ribbard, Hiblard, Holmes, Housson, Howard, Howe, Hanter, J. L. Johnson, G. G. King, J. G. King, J. A. King, Lettler, H. Mand, McGaughey, McKasock, Michaco, Mescan, Mesace, D. F. Miller, Millson, Moore, Stockend, Nelson, Nawell, Oyle, Outlaw, Peck, Phims, Petter, Paussin, Reed, Reymolds, Ristoy, Rockwell, Ruse, Ross, Rumsey, Jr. Sawtiele, Scheards, Shermerhorn, Shepbard, Silvearer, Spelding Sprague, F. P. Stanton, R. H. Stanton, Stephen, Stetson, Strong, Thurman, Toombs, Tock, Urcernill, VanDyke, Vinton, Walden, Watkins, White Whittlesey, and Williams—101.

Navs—Messrs Albertson, Alexanort, Allen, Averett, Benle, Bell Bingham, Bissell, Boecck, Bowlie, Boyd, Burt, E. C. Cabell, Joseph Cable, G. A. Caldwell, Garter, Gleveland, Gitzgunan, Coob, Daniel, Deberry, Dickey, Dimmick, Dunhem, Durkee, Edmindson, Fisch, Friller, Glddings, Githert, Gooman, Green, Hall, Hamilton, Harshon, Harison, L. G. Harris, T. L. Harris, Hebeach, Holladay, Joseph W. Jackson, A. Johnson, Roet, Sackett, Schoolcraft, Seddon T. Stovens, McCleromed, McDowald, McDowell, McMuller, McQueen, McCleromed, McDowald, McGlerome, Petter, Phomiss, Robbins, Robinson, Roet, Sackett, Schoolcraft, Seddon T. Stovens, Weilbern, Wentworth, Wildrick, Woodward, and Young — Notes and McClerometer, McClerom

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING-39.

The Five Minute Rule.

Washington, Monday, Feb. 24 .- On the motion making five minutes the time for debate on the Civil and Diplomatic bills the Yeas and Nays

Were as follows:
YEAS-Mesers, Albertson, Allen, Anderson, Bingham,
Rowell Rowlin Royd, Rushin W. J. Brown, Butler, Cable. YEAS—Messra. Albertson, Allen, Anderson, Bingham, Sissell, Rowlin, Boyd, Brisbin, W. J. Brown, Butler, Cable, G. A. Caldwell, Joseph P. Galdwell, Campbell, Carter, Gleveland, Clingman, Cobb., Conger, Corwin, Growell, Danner, Derry, Dummick, Daty, Dunham, Burkee, Esmandson, Evans Featherston, Mich, Giddings Gibert, Giltmore, Gott, Goulo, Green, Hall, Haraison, Harian, I. G. Harris, Haymond, Hebrat Henry, Hieward, Howe, Hanter, A. Johnson, Robt, W. Johnson, Jones, Julian, H. Mann, Job Mann, Marshall, McGlernand, McDonaid, McGaughey, McLanahan, McQuese, McWille, Meade, Miller, Daniel F. Miller, Morchead, Morris, Morrison, Morse, Ogis, Olda, Orr, Gutlaw, Owen, Phelips, Phenix, Poisen, Powell, Sad, Grr, Gutlaw, Owen, Phelips, Phenix, Poisen, Powell, Sad, Scholbraft, B. H. Stanton, Stephess, Stevens, Strong, Swestaer, Thomas, Jacob Thompson, James Thompson, Toomas, Walden, Waldo, Wallace, Watkins, Waltilesey, Wildrick, Young.

Waldo, Wallace, Watsina, Wnittlesey, Wildrick, Young — 101

NAYS—Messis, Alexander, Alston, Ashmun, Averett, Bayly, Bocock, Bowle, Breck, Briggs, Brooks, Buel, Burrows, Burt, & C. Cabell, Casey, Chandler, Cole, Daniel, Dickey, Dixton, Doncan, Ellot A. Evans, Ewing, Fulser, Gentry, Goodenow, Grinnell, Halloway, Hamiton, Hammond, Hampton, Hay, Henry, Hubard, Holladay, Holmes, Houston, Howard, Jackson of Ga., Jackson of N.Y., James L. Johnson, Kerr, G. G. Ring, J. G. King, J. A. King, La Sère, Ledler, Levin, Littlebeld, Mason, Matson, McKhasock, McKhasock, McKhasock, McKhasock, McKhasock, McKhasock, McKhasock, McKhasock, McKhasock, Wellane of Md. Milmon, Moore, Morton, Neisen, Newell, Oila, Farker, Peaslee, Feck, Fenn, Pann, Rlady, Robins, Rockwell, Rose, Ross, Rymsoy, Sawielle, Schemerhorn, Seddon, Sheppard, Slivestor, Spragus, F. P. Starton, Stelson, Thurman, Tuck, Underhil, Van Dyke, Vinton, White, Williams—Sh.

Assext on Nor Vorting—Messer Andrews, Ashe, Baker, Bay, Bealer, Bell, Bennett, Bokee, South, Sowdon, A. G. B. own, Bollard, Calvia, Clarke, Colcock, Disney, Duer, Fowier, Freedley, Gerry, Gorman, Hackett, Hongland, Holmes, Hubbard, Inge, P. King, McDowell, F. E. McLesa, McMullen, Mescham, Pitnass, Reywolds, Savage, Schenek, Spaiding, Stanly, Tsylor, John B. Thompson, Venable, Weilborn, Wentworth, Wilsnot, Woodward, Wrights—37.

TURSDAY, Feb. 25.—By New York and New Haren Railroad.—128 Steep, 127 Hogs, 62 bbls. Whisky, 116 Sides Leather, 27 casts Ashes, 64 pkgs. Butter, and 60 By the Eris, Railroad.—51 Calves, 445 Sides Leather, 121 pkgs. Butter, 248 bushels Oats, 15 Sheep, and 20 bales Hay.

NITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, FER. 22, 1851.—Qu the

INTELD STATES PATEST OFFICE, FER. 22, 1851.—On the partition of EDDES BAYLEY of Salisbury Massachusetts, oraging for the extension of a patent granted to him on the shift say of July, 1857 for an improvement in machisary for pressing all kinds of we ha and catten needs and all kinds of paper, for seven years from the expression of said patent, which takes place on the bile say of July, 1851;

It is convered that the said patition be heard at the Patent Office on Minday, the 25th day of June mext, at 19 obtains M; and all passacs are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why each patition ought not to be granted.

Parsons opposing the authorism are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, apacifically set forth is writing at binast twenty days before the day of hearing, all lest immay slied by author parry to be taken at the said hearing must be taken and framework in eleverations are suits the release the office which while transmitted in eleverations at the said the transmitted in eleverations. Ordered also, that then notice he sufficiently like the following must be taken and framework in eleverations. Ordered also, that then notice he sufficiently like the following must be released. Ordered also, that then notice he sufficiently like the following heart of the following heart of

NOTICE TO BUILDERS, Sealed Proposals will be received by NOTICE TO RULLDERS.—Scale Frequency will be seen to be commonwessed and imprectors of a more Schnolistic Water metal to 10th (CM archiver) to 4 of 10th (CM archiver) to 4 of 10th (CM archiver) to 4 of 10th (CM archiver) to 10th (CM archive) to 10th (CM archive)

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Each proposal must be endormed according to the above divisions, as egiced by the persons making the same, and also give the names as egiced by the persons making the same, and also give the names of the persons to whom they water or offer as security for the failing of the persons to whom they water or offer as security for the failing out to be a samined and capies of the above to the failing of the persons of the commissioners of said Ward, and at the office of the Architect, T. R. Jackson, in Mesons when the fail of the Commissioners of said Ward, and at the office of the Eugen School of the Burghouse of the Commissioners of the Corry, No. 11 Sumarius shock, which is the same at the and oth a renter, or with e him of the Incomissioners.

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Sensectors of J. S. MYEES, Common Schools, 10th Ward,

CORPORATION HOTICE - Public instice is hereby given that a position has been presented in the Board of Assistant Alderman, for a Sewer in Thirty such at from Mudwin art to within 100 feet of Frith art. All persons interested, having objections thereton, are represented to present the same in writing to the Kagmerr, at the effice, on or before March 8. SUCHOLAS PARAS, President. Circles Aquadrat Carlot Aquadrat Department, Fabruary 55, 1851.

COSPORATION NOTICE -Fabre price is benefy given that Capetition has been presented in the Roars of Africa men. In Fower in Guide 4: form Futher to Spream Africa parameter observed in the same in the having objections there is not produced in present the value in we have go objected in the same in we have go objected at the Carlot of the Register of the Oklas, on or before Fobilizary 10, 166 in the Engineer of the Oklas, or or before Tobilizary 10, 166 in the Engineer of the Oklas, or or before Tobilizary 10, 166 in the Engineer of the Oklas, Cranton Agrandon Department.